

# Merkel Tribune

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## Duke Ellington Is Dead at 75

From Wire Dispatches  
PARIS, May 24.—Duke Ellington, 75, the prolific and composer-pianist, died of lung cancer complications.

Statement issued jointly by family and physicians said Mr. Ellington died early morning after having had a stroke involving both lungs.

Ellington entered the less Pavillon here last week, but his condition was good, optimistically, until today when the onset of pneumonia led doctors to re-examine his condition as serious.

Mr. Ellington had undergone intensive radio and chemical therapy since he entered the hospital at the end of March.

It was announced that Duke Ellington Memorial would be established at hospital for research in

Ellington received virtual appreciation of Ellington's music appears on page 14.

every honor that could be given to a musician, including Medal of Freedom, the highest civilian award, was presented to him by



Duke Ellington

President Nixon on his 70th birthday, April 29, 1969. He also was awarded the French Legion of Honor in July, 1973.

His songs, which included "Sophisticated Lady," "In a Sentimental Mood," "I Let a Song Go Out of My Heart" and "I Got It Bad," had become standards in the popular repertory. In addition, his short instrumental pieces, such as "Black

and Tan Fantasy," "The Mooche," "Creole Love Call" and "Mood Indigo" were established as part of the jazz repertory. He wrote more than 6,000 pieces of varying length.

He was born Edward Kennedy Ellington in Washington, D.C., on April 29, 1899, the son of James Edward Ellington and the former Daisy Kennedy. His father was a blueprint maker for the Navy Department, who also worked occasionally as a butler, sometimes at the White House.

In high school, the Duke, whose nickname was given to him by an admiring neighborhood friend when he was 8, was torn between his interests in painting and in music. He decided, however, to devote himself to music.

His break came in 1927, when his small band was hired at Harlem's Cotton Club—where it stayed for five years.

He married Edna Thompson in 1918. Their son, Mercer, was born the following year. The couple were divorced in 1930 and Mr. Ellington's second marriage, to Mildred Dixon, a dancer, also ended in divorce. In 1939, he married Bea Ellis.

He called his autobiography, published in 1973, "Music Is My Mistress."

## On Remaining Disengagement Issues

## Kissinger Drafts New Compromise

Bernard Gwertzman

SALEM, May 24 (UPI)—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger is eager to wind up his long Middle East trip, with Israeli officials to reach a compromise plan that would win Syria's approval to the rapid conclusion of Israel-Egyptian troop-separateness.

He is seeking to secure the Golani disengagement, which is due to his departure for home, very scheduled for Sunday. Kissinger met twice with Prime Minister Golda Meir—privately and the second with other senior aides—and prepared to travel the 11th time during this Damascus tomorrow morning.

letter to Libyan Council

## dat Sees Virtual 'Sabotage' Qaddafi's Prewar Actions

May 24 (UPI)—Premier Muammar Qaddafi, in a letter which was published today, accused Col. Moammar Gadhafi of what "almost" led to "sabotage" just before October Arab-Israeli

cease-fire, he concluded. Libya has cut off supplies of oil and butane to Egypt and has stopped installations on its \$50-million subsidy.

From the 35-page letter published by the Cairo paper Al Abram, added a chapter to the battle of between Mr. Sadat and Qaddafi in recent months.

year-old Libyan leader criticized Mr. Sadat's conduct of the war and his subsequent moves aimed at a negotiated East settlement.

In a letter, Mr. Sadat said a few weeks before the war, it was a message to Col. Qaddafi that he was informing him that the war was won for the battle already ended.

Skeptical and I can always sabotage," Mr. Sadat's Libya's ruling Revolutionary Command Council said.

At a strange point when Col. Qaddafi—who who at least have respected many of this information—died a public speech weeks before the war announcing he was handing his hands of battle prepared by Syria and undiscerning disaster.

sh Sub Hinted wedish Search

STOCKHOLM, May 24 (UPI)—Swedes that violated waters and was fined the Swedish Navy earlier was "probably Polish," European diplomatic said today.

submarine did not belong to the NATO country, the diplomatic said.

Finally, the submarine had been holed up in a of the island of Gotland, to have escaped. But military authorities said that it was allowed to the Baltic to avoid a

ing for decisive talks with President Hafez al-Assad of Syria.

To achieve a compromise agreement, Mr. Kissinger's goal in the waning hours of his trip, he has resorted to one of his favorite negotiating tactics.

Mr. Kissinger has pressed each side to make concessions in the intensive negotiations of the last 27 days. Now, when he believes that he knows the limits that Syria and Israel can go to, he has ordered his aides to draft what he is calling "an American proposal" to bridge the gap on the major issue outstanding—the thinning out of each side's forces in the areas adjacent to a neutral buffer zone.

Shimon Peres, the Israeli minister of information, said that the U.S. plan now being formulated

is being prepared for release

He began this process yesterday morning in talks with Israeli officials here and continued it last night in six hours of talks in Damascus with Mr. Assad and his foreign minister, Abdel Hameed Khaddam. On the way back to Israel shortly after midnight, U.S. officials expressed the view that, after a couple of days of limited progress this week, the two sides were now moving closer to an accord.

After the first meeting with Mr. Kissinger today, which lasted three hours, Mrs. Meir met with the Israeli cabinet in an afternoon session to discuss the disengagement negotiations. Mrs. Meir then conveyed the cabinet's views to Mr. Kissinger.

Suez Disengagement

Mr. Kissinger used the device of a U.S. plan last January to overcome the final obstacles to the Egyptian-Israeli disengagement agreement on the Suez Canal front. He also introduced a compromise U.S. proposal last weekend to resolve the question of where the demarcation lines should be marked on the Golan Heights.

As I've pointed out on the remaining issues, especially the thinning out of forces, we're considering whether the time is approaching when an American proposal might help matters.

Mr. Kissinger said today after meeting with Mrs. Meir and her top aides.

And in order to do this, we had a very detailed examination of all the aspects of a thinning out," he said. "I believe we have made good progress."

Another unsolved issue is the size of a UN force to be stationed in the buffer zone.

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(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

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## Wilson Holds Firm On Strikes In Ulster

By Alvin Shuster

BELFAST, May 24 (UPI)—The British government decided today against concessions to Protestant extremists who are crippling Northern Ireland in a 10-day strike.

After a meeting of nearly five hours with leaders of the provincial government in London, Prime Minister Harold Wilson said there would be no negotiations with the Ulster Workers' Council, which is spearheading the Protestant loyalists' resistance movement.

The strikers are trying to bring down the provincial government with a demand for new elections. Mr. Wilson, who called an urgent cabinet meeting after his talks with Northern Ireland's politicians, reaffirmed his support for the province's executive, which includes Protestants and Catholics. A statement by his office ruled out any negotiations with the council and said the existing government structure was the "only basis for the peace, order and good government of Northern Ireland."

A spokesman for the hard-line Protestants, Harry Murray, the council's chairman, replied that "we are not going to let up." He added that "we believe they will talk before we are finished."

Lined Up For Gas

The question now is what the British government will do to meet the challenge of the strike, which has threatened the basis of British policy for the sharing of political power between Protestants and Catholics.

The Red Brigades extremist group, which abducted Mr. Sosni five weeks ago, freed him in a Milan park late yesterday after a Genoa court granted provisional liberty to the convicts dependent on Mr. Sosni's safe return.

The eight men, members of the Maoist October 22 group, are serving prison terms for murder, robbery and sabotage.

Most motorists were forced to wait in line for gasoline today.

There were signs that Mr. Wilson was considering using troops to try to insure essential supplies of power and fuel.

The decisions on Britain's next steps were apparently made at the 2 1/2-hour cabinet meeting tonight. Mr. Wilson announced that he would go to television tomorrow night to discuss the crisis.

The leaders of the extremist groups warned that if troops moved into the power stations the system would collapse because only local engineers know how to run it. The engineers, who have cut the power supply to about 30 percent of Ulster's normal needs,

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

## U.S. Rules Out Development Of Battlefield 'Mininukes'

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, May 24 (NYT)—The United States gave assurances yesterday that it would not develop a new generation of miniaturized nuclear weapons that could be used interchangeably with conventional weapons on a battlefield.

The position was in a statement presented by U.S. Ambassador Joseph Martin to the Geneva Disarmament Conference.

At the same time, however, the United States left itself free to improve its present line of tactical nuclear weapons. The distinction is being drawn by Washington is that it will not reduce the scale of tactical nuclear weapons to the point that in their explosive yield they become indistinguishable from larger conventional weapons.

The statement was presented in response to questions raised

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

more than a year ago by Mrs. Alva Myrdal, the former Swedish delegate to the Disarmament Conference, at a time when there was widespread speculation in large measure engendered by Pentagon officials, that the United States was developing a new line of extremely small, precise "mininukes" for battlefield use.

Earlier, Mr. Cocco had argued that the terms of the Red Brigades' barker deal had not been completely fulfilled.

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(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

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## Syria Claims 3 Planes Downed

## Israel Braces for Attacks On Its Border Settlements

TEL AVIV, May 24 (UPI).—Israel said its planes raided Syrian military targets on the Golan Heights from today as tough security precautions went into effect against Arab guerrilla attacks on Israeli settlements on the eve of a holiday.

The command did not specify the targets of the strikes. But it said Israeli planes struck positions on the southern edge of the Golan Heights bulge captured from Syria in the October, 1973, war. It said all of the planes returned safely.

A spokesman said the raids

were the first in nine days but were not connected with the discovery yesterday of eight Arab guerrillas who had infiltrated from Syria to attack Israeli settlements. Six terrorists were killed and two captured.

The planes struck as Israeli and Syrian artillery fought duels for the 74th successive day, at Mount Hermon, along the bulge and in the southern Golan Heights.

Three Israeli soldiers were reported wounded.

## Syria Claims 41st Plane

[In Damascus, military spokesman said Syria's Soviet-made missiles shot down three Israeli warplanes over the Golan Heights today, bringing to 41 the number of Israeli planes the Syrians say they have shot down since April 8.]

Government and military officials, expecting more guerrilla raids, imposed precautions as the toll from the May 15 attack on a school at Maalot rose to 31 with the death of a wounded teenager.

The army began to hand out automatic rifles to border settlers, created civil guards and banned unauthorized traffic from roads along Lebanese and Syrian lines.

## Borders Watched Closely

Soldiers, mechanized infantrymen and helicopters criss-crossed the hilly, wooded region below Lebanon in search of infiltrators. Extra troops were posted at settlements.

Authorities in Jerusalem searched Arabs entering Israeli districts and forbade late-night and early-morning traffic between East Jerusalem and the west bank of the Jordan River.

The precautions were announced as thousands of Israelis prepared to celebrate the Shavuot holiday, marking the gift of the Ten Commandments to Moses on Mount Sinai.

## 4 Ukrainians to Die For Assisting Nazis

MOSCOW, May 24 (Reuters).—A Ukrainian court has sentenced four men to death by firing squad for torturing and shooting Soviet citizens as members of the Nazi police during World War II.

The men, who were members of Ukrainian nationalist groups at the time, voluntarily joined the Nazi police, according to an issue of the Ukrainian Communist Party newspaper, Pravda Ukrayiny.

## ADVERTISEMENT

## THE INHUMANITY WITHIN THE HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Public opinion was greatly shocked by the attitude adopted by the delegates of some member States of the Commission on Human Rights, during its session of March 6, 1974. In discussing the report presented by the Rapporteur of the Sub-committee on the Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, the delegates of Turkey, United States of America, France, Italy, Pakistan, India, Iran, Austria, Nigeria, Tunis, Rumania and Iraq proposed to delete a short passage in the report making reference to the Armenian genocide. It is understandable that Turkey, the perpetrator of the genocide of the Armenians, propose such deletion: Turkey is making a strenuous effort on all fronts to hide the crime. But what is hard to understand is the attempt by the representatives of other States to avoid mentioning a well-known historical fact. Who, today, with an elementary knowledge of the history of the period of the first world war, does not know that the Turkish authorities, seizing the opportunity presented by the war, decided to solve the Armenian Question by the annihilation of the Armenians. Hence they embarked upon the execution of a plan which was nothing less than the extermination of the entire Armenian population within the Ottoman Empire, including Turkish Armenia (the homeland of Armenians for more than three thousand years)—emptied today of its native Armenian population through deportations, massacres, starvation and other devices. As a result of these measures in 1915 and the subsequent years, more than 1,500,000 out of a total of 2,500,000 Armenians living within the Empire perished.

The Armenian genocide is the most complete and perfect case of genocide in history as regards planning, organization, execution and the variety of methods used. The Turkish argument that there was a military necessity is nonsense since Armenians in places far remote from the battlefront were also deported and all talk about Armenian revolt or collusion with the enemy cannot be seriously maintained. The archives of foreign ministries, the international press, historians of the stature of Lord Bryce ('The Treatment of the Armenians in the Ottoman Empire'), Arnold Toynbee ('Armenian Atrocities—The Murder of a Nation') and the family history of every Armenian one meets, give ample evidence of the act of genocide which the Turkish delegate made a pitiful attempt to deny. What is revolting is the fact that the States that supported the Turkish thesis include the United States of America, France, Italy and Rumania whose statesmen at the time filled the pages of history with their statements on the Armenian massacres.

The report and the subsequent discussion on genocide within the Human Rights Commission are supposed to have a scientific nature, with the ultimate aim of reaching a definition of genocide. The attempt to delete a reference to a well-established historical fact—the result of Turkish lobbying before the meeting—shows how politicized is becoming the Commission where the managing of susceptibilities is proving to be more important than the doing of justice. This casts a shadow on the ability of the Commission to do any work worthy of its name and fills all persons of goodwill with a feeling of protest and disgust against such irresponsible attempts at defeating the very principles of the United Nations.

## ARMENIAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE



United Press International

GOOD PROGRESS—U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger talking with newsmen in Jerusalem on Friday as Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban looks on at the right.

## Foreign Minister for 9 Years

## Eban Vetoed Information Job, Will Not Serve Under Rabin

JERUSALEM, May 24 (UPI).—Foreign Minister Abba Eban announced today that he will not serve in the government of Premier-designate Yitzhak Rabin, thereby removing the last obstacle to formation of a new cabinet.

Mr. Rabin had asked the current deputy premier, Yigal Allon, to be foreign minister and Mr. Eban to be information minister.—post Mr. Eban rejected. He has been foreign minister for nine years.

Earlier in the day President Ephraim Katzir granted a request by Mr. Rabin, to give him four extra days, until Tuesday, to sort out the wrangling for the Foreign Minister portfolio and complete his new cabinet.

Long in Conflict

Mr. Eban's announcement, broadcast over the national radio in the form of a prepared statement, said only that he would not serve under Mr. Rabin, with whom he was in conflict when the latter was ambassador to the United States from 1962 to 1973.

Mr. Rabin often went over Mr. Eban's head and directly consulted Premier Golda Meir on policy decisions concerning the United States.

Since 1963, Mr. Eban, who is fluent in nine languages, has been foreign minister, representing Israel in visits abroad and at the United Nations, where he first appeared as a public official when Israel was created in 1948.

## Tied Up With Talks

About five hours before the Eban announcement, Mr. Rabin told President Katzir he had succeeded in forming a coalition but had been tied up with the current negotiations on a military disengagement with Syria to line up a cabinet.

The current information minister, Shimon Peres, has accepted the post of minister of defense, now held by Moshe Dayan, who also refuses to serve in Mr. Rabin's cabinet.

"I intend to complete the naming of the government by the time the Labor party leadership and parliamentary caucus meet tomorrow evening," Mr. Rabin said, "and I will do so."

The new coalition partners have a combined strength of 61 votes in the 120-seat Israeli parliament, but at least one Laborite has announced that he will vote against the government in its first vote of confidence at midweek.

## Bare Majority

Mr. Rabin can still get a bare majority confidence vote, because one leftist opposition deputy has said he will support the new government.

Mr. Rabin denied that he had timed the presentation of the new cabinet with the expected conclusion this weekend of Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's

## Cholera in Angola

LISBON, May 24 (UPI).—Health officials said that they had confirmed 31 cases of cholera in Angola during early May, the news agency A.P.I. reported.

**la chrysotique**  
**ZOLOTAS**  
Authentic Gold  
BEATKI MUSEUM  
The Collection  
Priced From FF. 200

PARIS  
37 RUE ST. HONORE  
ATHENS LONDON  
ST. TROPEZ  
LYON  
GENEVA  
MADRID  
TOKYO  
HONG KONG

AMERICAN CATHEDRAL

## April Price Spurt Sets U.K. Mark; Wages to Go Up

LONDON, May 24 (UPI).—Britain suffered a record inflationary burst in April, triggering an automatic pay rise for about 1 million workers, the government announced today.

The Department of Employment said retail prices rose 3.4 percent in April, the highest jump for any single month since the index was begun in 1947. The April spurt brought the annual inflation rate to 15.2 percent, another record.

Under Phase 3 of the government's wage and price control program, increases are made automatically if the inflation rate exceeds certain minimums. An average price rise of only .55 percent was needed in April to prompt the pay increase.

The government said the 7 million would get an average raise of £1.20 (\$2.88) a week as a result of the April surge in retail prices.

**MEMORIAL DAY**  
Monday, May 26, 11 a.m.  
With a general inter-Alled, Inter-  
Church Service in memory of those  
who gave their last full measure of  
devotion in freedom, and in  
united prayer for the peace of  
the world.  
Allied personalities and delegations,  
diplomatic, military and civilian  
D. E. C. and R. D. C. members.  
Music by the orchestra  
of the Gurdjieff Republicane  
and the Catherdal Choir.  
All warmly invited.  
21 Ave. George-V, Mairie George-V.

## Compromise Being Drawn By Kissinger

(Continued from Page 1)

described his current mediation effort as the toughest diplomatic assignment of his career, has repeatedly put off his departure for the United States. But now he has insisted to aides that he must leave the area about Sunday. He believes that, if an agreement can be reached now, it will be done by Sunday. Otherwise, he believes, a pause of a few weeks is necessary.

Mr. Kissinger has reportedly told associates that he must return to Washington.

At the maximum, he believes he will return to Washington after having ended the fighting between Syria and Israel, opening the way for a permanent Middle East settlement. At the minimum, Mr. Kissinger estimates that he will have accomplished a major portion of the disengagement accord and that the remaining elements can be wrapped up in a few weeks.

## Wilson Rejects Concessions To Settle Ulster Strikes

(Continued from Page 1)

said they would walk off the job if the military technicians, sent here earlier this week, go into the stations.

## Powerful as a Government

The Workers' Council has been called a "provisional government" by Marilyn Rees, British secretary of state for Northern Ireland. It issues permits for gasoline to those with jobs deemed essential to community life, such as doctors, announces hours for stores to open, negotiates hours for oil companies and decides how much power Belfast should have.

Tonight, for example, shortly before Mr. Murray went on tele-

vision, lights suddenly came on in the Europa Hotel, where the press corps is staying. Shortly after he finished, the power for the area was cut again.

The council also announced that stores could remain open all day tomorrow to "alleviate adverse conditions." It also allowed certain vital materials to reach the few operating power stations, thus easing the prospect of a total blackout by the weekend.

And it allowed gasoline and fuel to reach hospitals and certain gasoline stations, where loyalist strikers decide whether the motorists in line are engaged in "essential" work.

## Minimum Living Standard

The Protestant groups have decided to maintain life here at a minimum subsistence level. Meat is short because slaughtering plants are closed, and refuse is not collected, but milk and bread are available and most downtown stores in Belfast are open. Long lines formed outside offices for unemployment checks.

The extremist groups are seeking to bring down the provincial government of Brian Faulkner, chief minister of the executive and a former prime minister of Northern Ireland before the British government dissolved its Parliament in 1972. The present system of an executive and an elected 78-member assembly emerged after a period of direct rule by Britain, which still plays a key role in overseeing the affairs of the province.

Mr. Cocco also noted that the Red Brigades had demanded that the eight terrorists be taken to the Cuban Embassy at the Vatican, but that the Cubans had refused to grant them asylum.

## Impractical Agreement

The government forcefully reaffirmed in parliament its refusal to send [the convicts] out of the country and the Cuban Embassy made it known it would not accept them," Mr. Cocco said. "The abnormality and the relative impracticality of the agreement—with the Red Brigades—is, therefore, quite apparent."

Mr. Sossi, meanwhile, told a news conference he had not been maltreated during his captivity. But his doctor said he had "deteriorated physically" and was suffering from a fractured rib and lung complications.

Mr. Sossi, 38, told reporters he could not identify his kidnappers. He said he had not been moved during his captivity and for the first two weeks had been interrogated for an hour each day.

He said he feared for his life "from the first to the last day."

## 4 Convicted in U.S. In Gun-Running Plot

BALTIMORE, May 24 (UPI).—A federal court yesterday convicted four men, including two citizens of the Irish Republic, of plotting to smuggle guns to Northern Ireland from the United States.

The jury rejected defense arguments that the men were responding to a cause.

## With Guinea Rebels in London

## Lisbon Aide Sees Quick Peace Pa

LONDON, May 24 (Reuters).—Portuguese Foreign Minister Mario Soares today declared that he hoped to reach a cease-fire agreement by Monday with the African, Arab and socialist countries, "but at the same time, we will maintain our traditional alliances especially with Britain, the United States and NATO."

## 2 Ex-Aides Face Trial

LISBON, May 24 (UPI).—Portugal's new regime will court

martial former Interior Minister Cesar Moreira Baptista and Defense Minister Joaquim Cunha on yet unspecified charges.

It was the first announced that top officials of the regime that was ousted armed forces last month were put on trial. Mr. Baptista, Mr. Cunha, 54, were taken from the island of Madeira, where they had been arrested.

## German Sa CIA 'Repor Was Plante

BONN, May 24 (UPI).—Guenther Nollau, chief of German counterintelligence today the alleged CIA spy accused of spying for Communists had been captured by a disgruntled former to embarrass the government.

"I have strong reasons to believe this so-called story has been fabricated" by the employee, Mr. Nollau radio interviewer at a resort in Bavaria.

"They are whipping me to the government," the old director of federal intelligence said. "I have instructed my lawyer to injunction against the man that carried the report."

Ferdinand Simonett, editor of the monthly Capital, rejected Mr. Nollau's charges and said a number of experts, including the German intelligence chief Reinhard Gehlen, had studied and rejected the story.

"We shall go ahead and finish the study as planned," he said.

## Injunction Asked

The Cologne State Court heard Artzinger Boiten, a for Mr. Nollau, plead for injunctive injunction again magazine. The session will be adjourned until Monday.

Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, meanwhile, warned against falling victim to hysteria. He told a radio viewer: "Each case should be judged on its own merit and it turns out that it is a rubbish, as in the present case should be termed rubbish."

Mr. Simonett said the allegedly compiled by CIA in West Germany, indicated that German intelligence sacrificed their spy in Chancellor Willy Brandt to protect even higher agents, including Mr. Nollau, Washington and Bonn.

ly denied the existence of

Mr. Nollau's agents.

Guenther Guillaume, an Mr. Brandt, on April 1 charged him with spying Germany. The case led Brandt's resignation.

Mr. Nollau fled East Germany in 1950 and worked his way through West German intelligence, taking over as director of counterintelligence in 1972.

At the resort of Bad Toelz, Mr. Nollau said today he was commenting on a in the alleged study says Western intelligence services reduced the exchange of information with West German intelligence to a minimum.

"It's rubbish. Do you believe long-time friends would e for a second time to a NATO special committee was the slightest suspicion."

State Secretary Siegfried Lohr of the Interior Ministry yesterday that Mr. Nollau had been chosen to head a committee on security.

## W. German Anniversary

BONN, May 24 (AP).—Germany today observed anniversary as a democratic

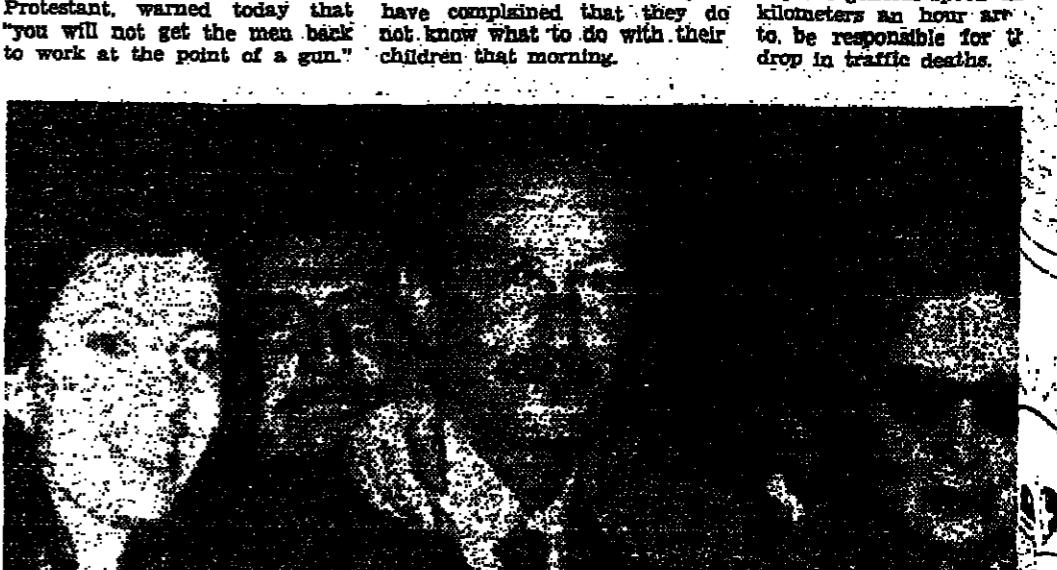
The low-key observance held in the Bundestag, the house of parliament.

## Finland Auto Down Since Oil C

HELSINKI, May 24 (UPI).—Traffic deaths in Finland dropped by about 50 percent the last five months, with the same period in

official statistics revealing

The energy crisis and sequence general speed limit kilometers an hour are to be responsible for the drop in traffic deaths.



REUNITED—Genoa district attorney Mario Sossi with his wife (left) and (right) shortly after being released by

Jaworski Requests High Court To Rule on Nixon Tape Stand

Continued from Page 1)  
practical" and moving it from Washington would not solve anything since "Watergate publicly is nationwide."

Yesterday, Judge Gesell dismissed all motions to have the trial of each defendant held separately and on Tuesday he dismissed charges against Filipe de Diego, one of the original six defendants, who had been granted immunity for his testimony before Florida grand juries.

Besides Mr. Erlichman and Mr. Colson, the other defendants are Gordon Liddy, Bernard Barker and Eugenio Martinez.

It was the third time this week that the White House had defied orders to turn over tapes and documents connected with Watergate.

The White House action came only hours after Judge Gesell had ordered the trial of the five men charged in connection with the burglary to begin as scheduled on June 17, dismissing all defense motions to end, move or postpone the proceedings.

Judge Gesell also ruled that invoking national security was no defense against the charges. He found no merit in claims that no crime had been committed because the men had acted for national security reasons. He ruled that not only had Mr. Nixon not specifically authorized the break-in, but also that, since the President had no such authority in the first place, he could not have delegated it to others.

At the time of the burglary, Mr. Ellsberg was under indictment on charges connected with the leaking of the top-secret Pentagon papers to the news media. The defendants had argued that they were acting under a broad presidential mandate to stop the news leaks and that the President had indirectly delegated to them the power to commit the burglary.

The judge declared that the burglary "was clearly illegal under the unambiguous mandate of the Fourth Amendment."

At the time of the burglary, Mr. Ellsberg was under indictment on charges connected with the leaking of the top-secret Pentagon papers to the news media. The defendants had argued that they were acting under a broad presidential mandate to stop the news leaks and that the President had indirectly delegated to them the power to commit the burglary.

Earlier, Maj. Rhodes had identified the material as cobalt-60.

A Federal Aviation Administration spokesman described the amount of radioactivity as "at about the level given off by a luminous-dial watch."

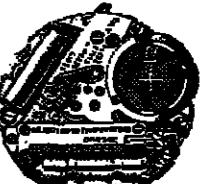
The judge declared that the material was used for medical purposes.

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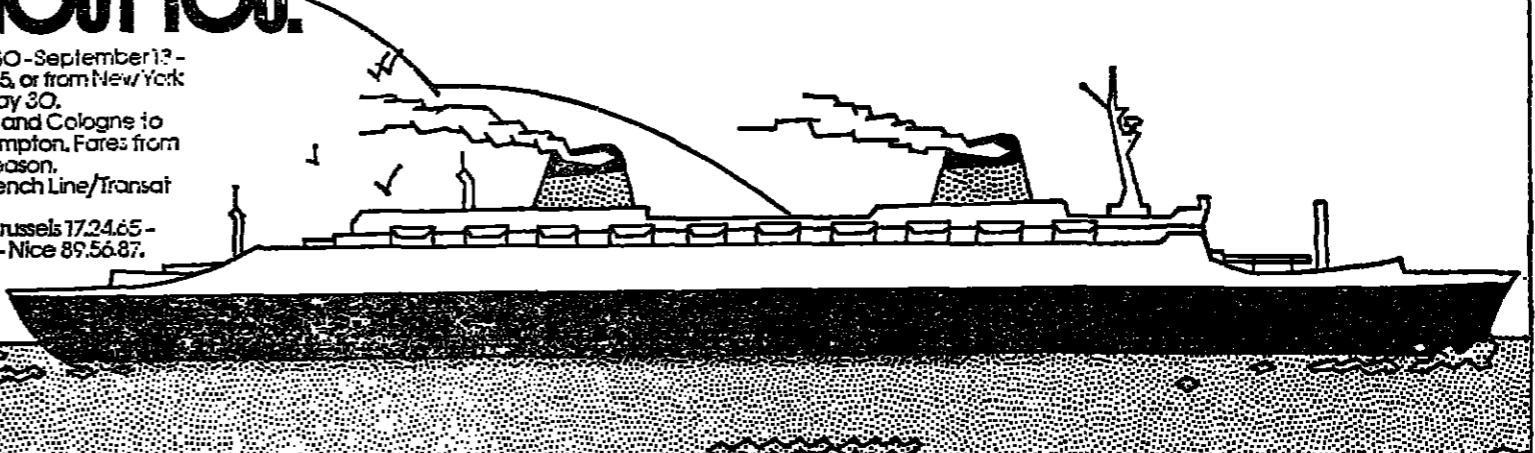
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## European Politics: A Paradox

The French election reflects a curious ambiguity that currently pervades politics throughout Western Europe. Voters are pressing for social reform, but they are putting rather conservative people in charge of it. The French chose, by a large majority, to eject the Gaullists party that had ruled them for 16 years. But, by a narrower majority, they decided that actually installing a government of the left would be going too far. There is to be reform—but under a President, Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, who was the highly orthodox finance minister in successive Gaullist cabinets. This same ambiguity runs through most of the European countries.

Both Britain and West Germany have governments of the left, but the voters have given them parliaments so narrowly divided that the left lacks absolute majorities. The mood seems to indicate concern for social welfare and security, but not support for dramatic adventures like the extensive nationalizations that the British Labor party was talking about before the March election. Helmut Schmidt, who took office last week as West Germany's chancellor, is already under vehement attack from the left wing of his Social Democratic party for having allegedly abandoned its program.

The same spirit can be seen in the Italian referendum on divorce earlier this month. In symbolic terms the vote was a highly significant decision in favor of the mores of modern European society. But it was hardly a dramatic departure. The question was whether to overturn a law that had actually been in effect for three years and had exerted much less impact than its opponents had originally predicted. The referendum further weakens the dominant Christian Democratic party, but only by preventing it from moving backward.

elevated, but more bluntly directed to West German welfare.

The strange thing is that, after all the turbulence of the fuel crisis and inflation and changing governments, European politics is still characterized above all by great stability and great moderation. The French removed the Gaullists only to replace them with the man who came closest to the Gaullists without actually being one. Mr. Brandt is replaced by the second strongest man in the same party. The British pushed out a prime minister to replace him with the man whom he himself had replaced several years before. The Italians dealt a formidable rebuff to the Christian Democrats who head their government, but the Christian Democrats continue—as much and as little as ever—to govern. It would be a picture of total serenity and good hope, if it were not for money and inflation. But now the Common Market, and European prosperity, are in real danger.

\* \* \*

The inflation rate in Denmark, for example, is now running 27 percent a year and the balance of trade is dangerously in deficit. The government, in desperation, imposed severe new sales taxes earlier this month to try to cut the flood of imported consumer goods. The government nearly fell, there was a wave of protest strikes, and the objections from Denmark's partners in the Common Market are increasingly audible. They take this curb on trade very seriously, since it closely follows Italy's even more extreme action to reduce imports. The full dimensions of the Italians' jeopardy are only now becoming visible. The deficit in Italy's balance of payments, for the month of March alone, was over \$1 billion. A figure of that size would be a matter of urgent concern even for the United States, whose economy is 10 times the size of Italy's. Under the double pressure of inflation and the new oil prices, all of the European countries are now headed for very serious deficits in their international payments—all but West Germany, which is beginning to warn that it does not intend to carry all of Europe's debts.

Mr. Schmidt, in his first address to his parliament a week ago, spoke of the anxieties raised by the Italian and Danish restrictions. Meanwhile, someone leaked a very explicit confidential memorandum written by Mr. Schmidt for his party's leadership: "We cannot sacrifice the stability of our economy and the welfare of our citizens... to a European Community incapable of acting," he wrote. He further observed that West Germany cannot let its economy become dependent "on the misery of England or Italy." The first question now is whether the Common Market can stand up to the enormous strains on it. The next is whether the stability of European politics will endure if Europe's prosperity begins to falter. These two questions are now the main concern of France's new President, who will probably be a great deal one way or the other about foreign policy.

The West Germans watched the departure of Willy Brandt with a regret that was obviously mixed with a degree of relief. They took great and justified pride in the international respect that the Brandt foreign policy brought to their country. But they knew that it cost West Germany much attention and energy that, in the view of many citizens, might better have been spent on their own troubles at home. Mr. Brandt's successor makes it evident that his conversation with the other nations may well be less

THE WASHINGTON POST

## A Free Mozambique?

A recent statement by Antonio de Almeida Santos, minister in charge of colonial policy in the new Portuguese government, on the future of Mozambique is new evidence of the enlightened course Portugal has charted since the April coup. Mr. Santos told reporters the other day that there would be a referendum on the colony's future within a year and predicted that a majority would vote for the independence, although on Thursday he appeared to backtrack on the actual timing of the referendum.

The colonial minister made two other significant points: The referendum is to be structured to extend the franchise broadly and fairly to the area's black population; the old colonial economic relationship favoring Portugal will be scrapped and Mozambique's products will be sold at competitive prices.

Despite Mr. Santos's optimistic visions, Mozambique's rosy future is not yet at hand. The new Portuguese government and the Mozambique Liberation Front face delicate negotiations before an agreement on the referendum can be reached. Moreover, the new freedoms in Portugal have unleashed

long-suppressed demands for economic and social justice in that country and in its colonies. It is not yet certain that the new government can withstand the strains that extraordinary expectations are beginning to place upon it. Although Mr. Santos said that the course he foresees for Mozambique is unconnected with that of Portugal's other African possessions, it is possible that the considerably more complex problem in Angola will have an adverse effect on events in Mozambique. And it is not yet known whether the new minister was stating government policy or merely reiterating views he has held for some time as a private citizen.

Nevertheless, the grounds for optimism are there. A basis for realistic and promising discussions between the Liberation Front and the Portuguese seems to have been laid. In addition, the presence of a knowledgeable voice within the government in Lisbon advocating independence, enfranchisement for all and economic parity with Portugal is a welcome departure of breathtaking dimensions.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

## International Opinion

### China-Malaysia Links

The China-Malaysia relationship is a test case, and will be closely watched by other Asian countries. The joint communiqué to be issued at the conclusion of Premier Razak's visit to Peking will surely contain hopeful pledges phrased in diplomatic lan-

guage. But the real is to come—in the impact Peking's presence in Kuala Lumpur will have on Malaysia's terrorists. Thailand, the Philippines and Indonesia, all with similar insurrections on their hands, will no doubt keep a sharp eye on developments.

—From the *Straits Times*, Singapore.

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

May 25, 1899

London—Queen Victoria's 80th birthday was celebrated yesterday by her subjects, family, friends and admirers here and throughout the country, if not to say the world. There was an early morning chorale at Windsor Castle, special service in St. George's Chapel, bunting, flags and flowers all over the city, dinner parties in every British Embassy in the world and even a telegram of best wishes from a staunch "Republican" such as President McKinley.

### Fifty Years Ago

May 25, 1924

DUBLIN—President Cosgrave of the Irish Free State today gave out a statement wherein he demanded the immediate establishment of the Ulster Boundary Commission in order to settle the quickest possible time the unsolved border question. Meanwhile, recruiting for the Free State Army began on Monday. The length of service being offered is two years. While the Northern forces are already conducting military exercises with machine guns along the border.



## Terror in a Legal Vacuum

By C. L. Sulzberger

GENEVA—One of the most frightening aspects of contemporary society has been the sudden and rapid spread of violent acts, whether kidnappings, hijacking of aircraft, political murder as in Northern Ireland, or terrorism of civilians as in the Middle East.

Political violence is no new phenomenon but it has never been so commonplace. As long ago as the early 1900s bank robberies to obtain funds for revolutionary purposes were familiar in czarist Russia, Stalin, Molotov, Litvinov and other subsequently famous Communists were connected with such operations.

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But nowadays, with improved weapons, communication systems, and the spread of technical information, these disagreeable occurrences have become unhappily widespread. In South America, North America, Africa, Asia, and Europe there have been numerous kidnappings and hijackings in recent years, many of which have pretended to at least some direct connection with political causes.

### No Accords

Unfortunately, however, no adequate international treaties have yet been drafted and signed with the purpose of rendering such actions more difficult to carry out and easier for the world to prevent or punish. An international conference in Rome last August and September sought to devise new means of protecting civil aircraft from hijackers. However, this failed although it did manage to agree that anyone involved in such illegal acts, regardless of the offender's political ideology, so that offense can be fairly judged and punished.

Prof. Miodrag Trajkovic of the University of Belgrade law faculty said in an article some time ago: "All states are agreed on one thing—that they must strive for the security of civil aviation and the total elimination of hijacking although they differ on the methods and timing for achieving this objective."

However, the Yugoslav legal authority warned that "a great

deal of diplomatic persuasion and patient work will be needed to generate the spirit and optimism required for approaching a solution to these problems.

"Until such time as this is possible," he reasoned, "the governments of all countries will have to shoulder the responsibility for the security of international air traffic whose significance and prosperity must not be allowed to suffer in spite of the international community admitting that, owing to the divergent political and economic interests of its members, it is not at present in a position to attain effective agreement."

Second, the science and technology of producing atomic power are now available to any nation that can pay for it, and the step from producing atomic power for civilian uses to producing atomic explosions and weapons, while recklessly expensive, is no longer the insoluble mystery it seemed to be a generation ago.

Third, the political disarray of the contemporary world of staggering and squabbling nations encourages both fear—if we don't go nuclear—or our enemies might—and excessive nationalistic pride. It is easier now to tell the Indian people they have now joined the "nuclear club"—that offensive phrase than it is to feed them.

## When Andrew Johnson Spoke on Impeachment

These are excerpts published in The New York Times from a message that President Andrew Johnson sent his Cabinet on Nov. 30, 1867. On Feb. 24, 1868, the full House voted to impeach him. The unsuccessful Senate trial began March 30, 1868, and ended May 26, 1868.



President Andrew Johnson

tion or arrest of the Pres and the transfer of his o functions to another p would be less a violation t organic law, if attempted or by members of Congress, their instigation, than t tempted or effected by p parties?

The temptation to join revolutionary enterprise is overthrown of our institutions extremely strong at the p moment. A combination o directing the operations of government without regard to or under a Constitution, they hold themselves auth to repudiate at pleasure, be absolute masters of a wealth of the country, the in the world, and they could at their mercy the life and of every individual within territorial limits.

Supreme and irresponsible is always dangerous and tive; but here, in the p condition of American s with our large army and f naval and our vast re it is a prize so dazzling th can not wonder that the to grasp it should overcom public virtue of some amal men.

It can not be doubted nine-tenths of the American ple are true to the Const and the free institutions lished by their fathers. In 1861, were the people o South; yet they were mal a few designing men, and into a disastrous revolutiary party, once i possession of the Gover with the entire control o monetary affairs of the c and the immense revenue paid annually into the Tr with universal suffrage and tary supervision of ele might even maintain so internal show of popular excess

Third. If a law providing for such suspension and such exercise of the office by any officer other than the President should be passed, would it be the duty of the President to surrender his office and withdraw from the exercise of his official duties, or continue to exercise them and to maintain his authority?

Fourth. Whether such deposit for its worst excesses

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## India Joins 'Club'

## The Nuclear Nightmare

By James Reston

Of course, India says it intentions of building a n arsenals, its defense minister, Jivan Ram, says the India clear experiment "is only for oil and gas prospecting finding underground soun water, for diverting river scientific and technological."

Yet it is surprising that the other nuclear powers were surprised. The present "control system" for atomic energy in the world does not control. The nuclear powers argue that they have the right to develop nuclear weapons, but others do not, and in a world of independent sovereign nations this lopsided proposition was vulnerable and almost doomed to break down.

A lone among the great powers, the United States understood at the beginning of the nuclear age that atomic energy was too necessary as a source of civilian power and too dangerous as a source of military weapons to be left to the control of independent nations. Therefore, men like Baruch, Lilienthal, Achinstein and others devised a system of international control under the UN but failed because of the opposition of the Soviet Union.

### Latest Symbol

Since then, Britain, France, China, and now India have detonated nuclear explosions, and many other nations have the capacity to do so. For the moment India, and with good reason, is being blamed for weakening the self-denying provisions of the Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty, which India never signed, but it is the system or lack thereof that is to blame. India is merely the latest symbol of the system's weakness.

Three facts of the modern world are now fairly obvious. First, with the decline of fossil fuels and their quadrupled price in the last two years, all nations must seek alternate sources of energy, and those that can afford it, and many that can't, will be turning to nuclear power.

Second, the science and technology of producing atomic power are now available to any nation that can pay for it, and the step from producing atomic power for civilian uses to producing atomic explosions and weapons, while recklessly expensive, is no longer the insoluble mystery it seemed to be a generation ago.

Third, the political disarray of the contemporary world of staggering and squabbling nations encourages both fear—if we don't go nuclear—or our enemies might—and excessive nationalistic pride. It is easier now to tell the Indian people they have now joined the "nuclear club"—that offensive phrase than it is to feed them.

—By James Reston

## Night Near Marine Camp Asks S. Aid to End Crime Wave

By Everett R. Holles

SEASIDE, Calif., May 24.—This resort city of 52,000 wants at the moment to "Marine It Clean," drawing Pendleton is seeking government help in combating an out of murders and a crime rate that it attributes to the lawlessness of a "breed" of young leathernecks.

Justice Department's Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, which has sent two investigators here, is considering its request for a \$1.5-million grant to deal with what Chief W.A.R. Radcliff, top Pendleton authorities and agree that the Ocean-side, where two out of five arrested for major crimes, is probably typical of growing crime rates in other American communities to large military establishments.

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ments, possibly to a large extent, said, is the high proportion of social and educational units and hostile malcontents."

## king Asks S. Office to Open Marines

SING, May 24 (Reuters)—

five marines guarding the liaison office here are to soon at the request of the se authorities and will be led by civilian guards, sources said today.

Chinese asked that the leave because "they are only recognizable foreign unit in China," the said. Most of the other natic missions here use security guards.

marines, most of them in twenties, will leave in the two or three weeks.

move is seen by some here as a snub to the Chinese, since it is traditional for marines to guard American units abroad.

The liaison office has no formal status since Wash-

ington does not have diplomatic with Peking, but it operates full embassy.

marines were unarmed and civilian clothes except for ceremonial occasions such when the American flag was raised outside the liaison last year.

There have been strong hints recent months that the Chinese were unhappy over the Chinese presence, even though originally consented to coming here.

No objection was the marines' final club, which quickly attracted younger people in the community who are staying in puritan

Chinese complained about noise and said it was illegal all liquor on non-diplomatic uses. The club was closed.

ers, Union

ree in N.Y.

W YORK, May 24 (NYT)—

Typographical Union and of the city's three major newspapers reached a ten-year agreement tonight on a contract that will open the for automated typesetting protecting the job security

of printers.

Announcement of the ten-

settlement followed all-day negotiations. Although details not disclosed, it was understood that the agreement would until 1984 and would provide features with refer-

to automation and produc-

benefits.

settlement would be sub-

ject to ratification by members

Typographical Union No. 6.

printers have been picketing

Daily News since May 7, fol-

lowing a confrontation when they

to handle type set by

automated processes after a 19-

down by members of the

ila Drive on Rebels

ILA, May 24 (AP)—Gov-

ern troops staged several

actions against insurgents in

ern Isabela Province last

killing 18 rebels, the military reported.

## CHURCH SERVICES

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Mass &amp; Sunday School: 10:30

DAY SERVICE &amp; SERMON 10:45

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B.W. Terry, Pastor.

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## On Use of Siberian Waterways

### Russian Official Denies Note To Peking Escalates Dispute

MOSCOW, May 24 (AP)—

A new Soviet diplomatic note to China about the use of Russia's inland waterways is proof of Moscow's goodwill and not an escalation of the dispute with Peking, a ranking Soviet Foreign Ministry official said today.

As published in the Soviet press, the note says the Russians are ready "as before" to grant Chinese civil vessels the right to use "Soviet internal waterways" between the Amur and Ussuri Rivers during the dry season.

It added that the Chinese "will notify" Russian border posts or go through diplomatic channels in advance.

Yesterday, a snap reaction from some Chinese in Moscow was that the note imposed new restrictions on Chinese shipping.

But the senior Chinese diplomat said it was Russia's wish to create that impression, but he labeled the note "purely propaganda."

Foreign diplomatic envoys who closely follow the Sino-Soviet dispute were unable to explain Soviet intentions in full, but they sensed the note's importance in connection with China's refusal to return three Soviet helicopter pilots detained on China's side of the border in March.

The Foreign Ministry official may have cleared up some of the mystery by telling a foreign reporter that yesterday's note to the Chinese "shows the willingness of the Soviet side to reach a mutually acceptable solution to these problems despite the ideological differences that divide us."

Russian Restraint

Taken at face value, these Soviet assertions seemed to be part of a campaign to demonstrate to the world Soviet restraint in the face of what some Russians call Chinese provocations.

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## THEATER IN LONDON

## 'Living Together'—A Comic Resolution of Technicalities

By John Walker

LONDON, May 24 (IHT)—Alan Ayckbourn is the cleverest comedy writer in today's British theater. He is not the wittiest, although at times he resembles a suburban Noel Coward (that is the dramatist Coward might have been had he stuck to his lower-middle class roots and not acquired a conscious sophistication). But he is the cleverest and also the funniest at the present time.

His "Living Together" at the Greenwich Theatre is marvelously amusing, the cause of constant chuckles and giggles and occasional guffaws. Like Coward, Mr. Ayckbourn can take a group of not particularly interesting people—two unhappily married couples and one unhappily almost-engaged pair—and make an audience enjoy their company for an evening.

The play is the second of his "The Norman Conquests," a sequence of three which has Tom

Courtenay as the hero, Norman, a small-time Romeo anxious temporarily to escape from his wife into the arms of his two sisters-in-law. Not both together, of course—since the nearest any Ayckbourn character comes to any sort of unusual behavior is the commonplace of making love on a nylon rug—but first one and then, when that seduction goes wrong, the other.

The three plays all cover this same small incident from a slightly shifted perspective. The first, "Table Manners," showed the action from the dining room. This one reveals what happened at the same time in the living room. The third play is set in the garden and each interlocks although the plays are also more or less independent of each other.

## Solving Problems

It is this delight in solving formidable technical problems that shows Mr. Ayckbourn's cleverness.

It is a quality he shares with another young English playwright, Tom Stoppard. But whereas Mr. Stoppard seems to set himself problems out of an exuberance of stagecraft, Mr. Ayckbourn's character comes to the impression that he is driven to it by fear of boredom—that he needs the spur of overcoming challenges and without it he would be unable to write his plays.

For his characters are boring. Only one—Tom, a stolid good-natured vet, forever misunderstanding what is happening and being taken advantage of—is fully rounded, although this impression may well be due to the acting of Michael Gambon.

The rest are a collection of mannerisms and also depend on some extremely skilled acting. Mr. Ayckbourn's triumph is to take the stock figures of farce, discard that genre's complexities of plot, and still make us laugh. The success of the evening is much due to the performances of

Penelope Keith as a neurotic housewife, to Mark Kingston as her vulgar husband, to Felicity Kendall's kittenish hopeful girl, and Penelope Wilton's short-sighted wife. Eric Thompson's direction is also exceptionally good.

Norman, in particular, is an inadequate center for the play, although Mr. Courtenay, an actor with the gift of gravity, makes him appealingly lightweight. But it is difficult to accept that this scruffy, feckless romancer would

## Austrian Premiere

The Austrian premiere of Edward Bond's "The Sea" is scheduled for May 25 in the Vienna Akademietheater, by the Burgtheater company. Karl Fruchtmann is the stage director and John Gunter the designer, and the cast is headed by Paula Wessely, Ewald Balzer, Rudolf Wessely, Detlev Eckstein and Franz Morak.

so easily be able to charm the birds.

If, in retrospect, the play lacks substance, at the time it is very funny indeed. Mr. Ayckbourn can wring a great many laughs out of a simple situation. In "Table Manners" he manages it with a mealtime where much amusement is generated by one person sitting on a very low chair.

Here, he does it with a reluctantly scene when everyone reluctantly agrees to play a complex chesslike game one of them has invented while Norman, drunk on dandelion wine, snores heavily in the background.

\*\*\*

At the Mermaid Theatre, Beverley Cross's "The Great Society" is a historical play on England's first great social revolution, the Peasants' Revolt of 1381. It muffles most of its opportunities. It is also notable for enshrining one of Sir Bernard Miles' worst performances as John Ball, a dissident priest. Sir Bernard



Geoffrey Whitehead (Richard II), left, Bernard Miles (John Ball) in Beverley Cross's "Great Society."

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## Around the European Galleries

### Rome

Ad Reinhardt: A Selection from 1937 to 1952, Marlborough 5 Via Gregoriana, Rome, 3 through May.

"The next revolution in Art will be the same, old, one: Revolution. Every revolution in art turns over Art from art-as-also-something-else into Art-as-only-itself. The one, eternal, permanent revolution in Art is always a Negation of the use of Art for some purpose other than its own."

This is what Reinhardt wrote in Art News in 1964, three years before his death at age 54.

As a painter, he was for a long time a marginal figure but with his famous cartoons in the newspaper PM, of family trees of the New York art hegemony bursting with in-jokes, his wicked slogans and pun-rich name-calling of critics and others in power, and later his philosophical analyses, he was one of the few verbally coherent members of the notoriously inarticulate New York School.

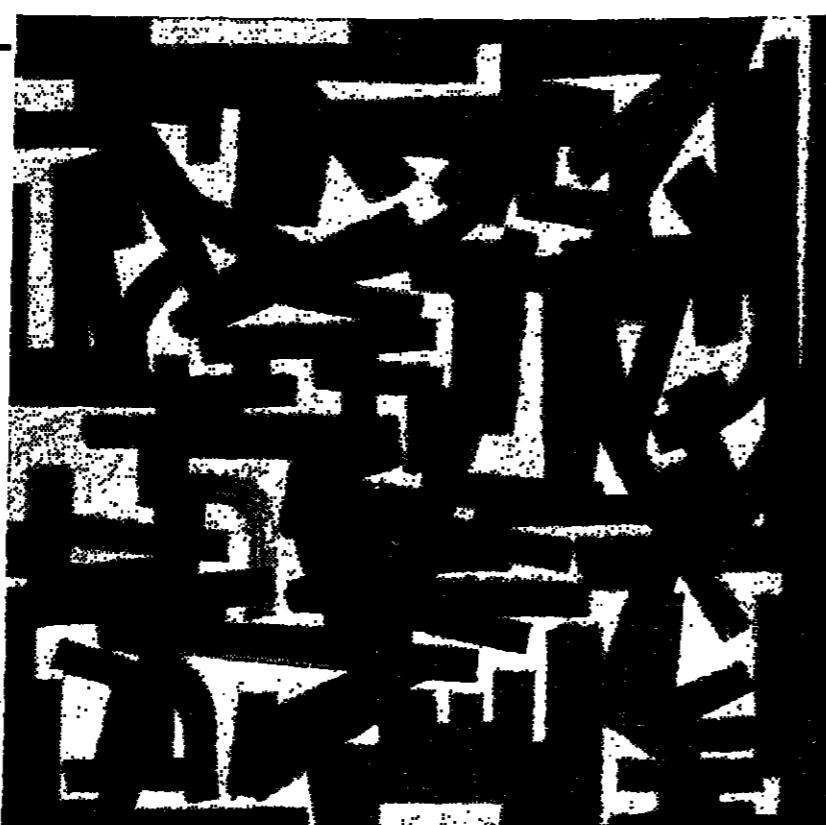
This exhibition begins with eight compositions typical of the American Abstract Artists Association—an earlier grouping in New York—and progresses to fabrics of flourishes and runts out of Tobey and Tomlin. The other canvases, also not remarkable, were never close to expressionist lashings of action painting, and show an early penchant for balance and classicism.

Remarkably, a group of work is most interesting in the light—or rather darkness—of what is to follow: Reinhardt's strokes are the widest just before the early fifties when they run into each other to form dense squares and eventually surfaces of primary color.

The more complex Reinhardt's attacks on the establishment became, the less rhetorical and more honest down his painting was. Study of Eastern philosophy, not yet common in the Americas of the 1950s, and travel to the East, confirmed his drive toward a totally contemplative and purified art. At last the asymmetry of Western art was shed and all order reconstituted.

The paintings of the last decade of his life—indeed black on black, weighted by central square, Párré's merciless irony is simply

Ad Reinhardt's untitled oil on canvas (1950), now on view in Rome.



were his most original contribution. (Unfortunately they are here outnumbered by his lesser work.) Pure, intended to be impersonal, these stark slates ironically became the work which finally brought Reinhardt out of official neglect.

Like many converts to Eastern thought, Reinhardt remains intrinsically Western. His last paintings exhort—despite their mounting color, they also express serenity. (This show will later be on view in Zurich and London.)

—EDITH SCHLOSS

Paris

Model Párré, Galerie Marquet, 7 Rue Bonaparte, Paris-6e, to June 18.

Strolling inside the gallery and watching how people react as they walk by is a study in itself. Párré is perhaps the most provocative painter now working in France. He paints well but not "beautifully." He refers to the art of the past by direct quotation (Murillo, Ingres) and turns it on its head. His subjects are human bodies whose sexual characteristics are strangely muddled. Erotic? Hardly. Obscene? Not in my view. Párré's merciless irony is simply

making a point in the language that gives it the most force. The fact that the works are rather ugly preserves them from being the silly accomplice of any obsession.

Comparaisons, Grands et Jeunes d'aujourd'hui, Salon du Dessin et de la Peinture à l'Est, Grand Palais, Avenue Winston Churchill, Paris-8e, to June 15.

Of these three salons simultaneously on view at the Grand Palais, the most even in quality is Grands et Jeunes d'aujourd'hui. Comparaisons has works by a number of excellent artists, but a great amount of very feeble stuff. It does not so much matter when a work in a modern idiom is not first-rate because at least it is taking part in the dynamics of the age. But the numerous works without quality, sensitivity or modernity that got into Comparaisons this year detract from the value of the better pieces being shown. The watercolor and drawing salon has some able artists (Michel Ciry, for instance) but it is full of very predictable stuff.

—DI MARTINE, Galerie Marie-France Boursy, 68 Rue Mazarine, Paris-6e, to June 26.

Abstract stone sculptures that make good use of the contrast between the rough and smooth finish and reveal a handsome monumental quality in rather small pieces.

—RUTH LEVIN, Cité Internationale des Arts, 18 Rue de l'Hôtel de Ville, Paris-4e, to May 30.

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Jerusalem appears in filigree in many of these works, in the form of a collage of street plans.

—MICHAEL GIBSON

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## THE ART MARKET

### What a Little Money, Taste, Patience Will Buy

By Souren Melikian

PARIS (IRT).—Buyers with little money, some taste and great patience still stand a chance at sales of contemporary art.

For example, the auction conducted by Jean-Claude Binoche this week at Hôtel Drouot in Paris. The "poor" art lover would have to pass on works by some of the rising stars: Enrico Baj, Pierre Creteaux and Ferdinand Desnois. The market for which is expanding and prices are rising in consequence.

But, according to Binoche's expert, Marie-Claude Tubiana, the price was low. There was an important retrospective of Desnois's work in Geneva in 1972 and a recent exhibition in Saint-Etienne, France—this sort of thing always influences market prices. Binoche and Tubiana both think highly enough of the artist to collect his work themselves.

Other works that kept buyers on their toes—or at least awake—seemed destined to "appeal" to some unsuspecting American. In North, South or Middle. Inevitably these pictures will find their way into the Flea Market or to the Place du Tertre for a clientele which "doesn't know anything about Art—but I know what I like."

Another Case

A case in point: works by Pierre Creteaux (1893-1965), who is little known—even in artistic circles—small dealers are betting on him. One of his still-lives, an oil called "Flowers" (65 by 45 centimeters), made 4,080 francs. Every dealer in the room seemed to think the price was reasonable—five years ago Creteaux's work was in the 500-1,000-franc bracket—at auction.

In June, 1968, at one of Park-Bennet's well advertised sales, a Creteaux's "Mediterranean Landscape" (65 by 45 centimeters) was sold for the equivalent of 500 francs. A few days later, "Fishing Port" (58 by 73 centimeters) went for 464 francs in Paris at an Etienne Ader auction. Creteaux's watercolors were so cheap a few years ago that they don't even appear in the 1969 International Auction Records. Yet, on Wednesday, Binoche had no trouble in getting 1,392 francs for a banal gouache (24 by 33 centimeters) called "Dance."

Dealers who can "invest" on a small scale seem to be smitten with this sort of thing. They are also apparently interested in the work of Ferdinand Desnois (1901-1958). One of his seascapes (93 by 60 centimeters) sold for 1,500 francs. But, according to Binoche, to commercially speaking, at such auctions. An excellent maîtrise composition by Horace Damiani, dated 1930 (63 by 45 centimeters), sold for a ludicrous 986 francs.

The price seems even more ludicrous when one recalls that Damiani paintings were among the most eagerly sought when Paris School art was in vogue during the 1960s.

Then there was a pleasing composition (60 by 45 centimeters) in black, gray and mauve by Jacques Busey that went for 487 francs. And two rather charming, if not major paintings by Jean Clerc which were bought in. At 232 francs, Clerc's "Pluie d'Orage" (24 by 70 centimeters, oil on canvas), interested no one.

All of which suggests that "poor" connoisseurs of 20th-century art don't need to go away from Drouot empty-handed—providing they can keep their eyes open.

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Rising stars, "impressionists" and "pompiers" aside, there were buys to be had on Wednesday, if you happened to be an art lover. Lot 100, that remarkably good drawing by César, went for 1,914 francs, well under what it would have fetched on the dealers' market.

But small dealers tend to overlook, in this kind of sale, "good" cheap art. The reason is simple—they have neither the taste nor the clientele.

### 'Low' 8,300 Francs

This is why an excellent Georges Bottini (1875-1966) went for a "low" 8,300 francs.

The watercolor (29 by 36 centimeters), in the artist's symbolic style, showed a woman on a sofa, set against a stormy background. In the distance was another woman with transparent drapery covering her lower body.

This is also why abstract art

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This is also why abstract art

goes for less than it is "worth."

commercially speaking, at such auctions.

An excellent maîtrise composition by Horace Damiani, dated 1930 (63 by 45 centimeters), sold for a ludicrous 986 francs.

The price seems even more ludicrous when one recalls that Damiani paintings were among the most eagerly sought when Paris School art was in vogue during the 1960s.

Then there was a pleasing composition (60 by 45 centimeters) in black, gray and mauve by Jacques Busey that went for 487 francs.

And two rather charming, if not major paintings by Jean Clerc which were bought in. At 232 francs, Clerc's "Pluie d'Orage" (24 by 70 centimeters, oil on canvas), interested no one.

All of which suggests that "poor" connoisseurs of 20th-century art don't need to go away from Drouot empty-handed—providing they can keep their eyes open.

This is also why abstract art

## New York Stock Exchange Trading

## BUSINESS

# Herald Tribune

INTERNATIONAL

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, MAY 25-26, 1974

## FINANCE

Page 9

### Cost of Trade Deficit Italy Due to Oil Cost

May 24 (AP-DJ)—The deficit in March was \$60 billion lire, compared with \$16 billion lire in February and \$15 billion lire in March 1973. Italy traditionally runs a trade deficit, which is covered in the payments account by tourism and emigrants' remittances.

However, the usually small deficits, easily covered, have become huge ones, and Italy has been forced to borrow to maintain foreign reserves. The government has officially said that its debts exceed its reserves, which are hovering at about \$5 billion.

In the first quarter, imports almost doubled, rising 85 percent from the like 1973 period, to \$9,900 billion lire. Exports rose 57 percent, to 4,020 billion.

Thus, the first-quarter deficit was 1,960 billion lire, almost three times the deficit in the like 1973 period of 661 billion lire.

The oil and fuel deficit in the first quarter accounted for half of the overall deficit and was aggravated by deficits in other areas such as metal products (274 billion lire) and chemicals (90 billion lire).

These were somewhat offset by surpluses in textiles and clothing (438 billion lire), vehicles (115 billion lire) and machinery (266 billion lire).

Another key sector in which deficits have been worsening has been food, but no breakdown of Italy's food trade for the first quarter was immediately available.

Italy's import curbs, under which a 50 percent non-interest-bearing deposit is required for nonessential imports, was aimed mainly at food. Oil and fuels were specifically exempted from this deposit plan.

Because the curbs do not involve oil and fuels, some critics, and for that matter some government supporters, feel that only half the job has been done in cutting down Italy's high import bill.

The government responds that in order to raise revenues and thus exports, the key fuel sector must not be hampered. However, the government realizes that since growing oil bills must be considered inevitable, the line must be held on food, despite protests by its Common Market partners.

Half of Italy's food comes from the EEC. Another 22 percent comes from Eastern Europe, mostly Yugoslavia, Austria and Latin America. The other large suppliers, especially of meat,

However, Italy seems ready at the moment to risk angering these countries in order to save money.

### FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

#### Union Minière Drills Canada Copper

Drilling on the Thivierge-Ontario copper-nickel deposit since April has established mineralization to depth of 1,600 feet at least, Union Minière chairman Paul-Emile Corbin told the annual shareholders' meeting. The company has decided to build an ore-concentrator with a treatment capacity of 4,000 short tons a day at the site of the deposit. Union Minière has decided to start stripping operations for the Thivierge open pit without further delay, Mr. Corbin said. In Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, Union Minière set up on May 10 a new subsidiary to create a base for future mining and metallurgical operations in a country of "immense potentialities," Mr. Corbin said.

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However, Italy seems ready at the moment to risk angering these countries in order to save money.

#### Over Two Dozen Bills in Congress Pressure Rises for U.S. Export Controls

By Brendan Jones

NEW YORK, May 24 (NYT).—

In the past, the main restrictions under otherwise liberal U.S. trade policies have been on imports-tariffs on many things and quotas on textiles, steel or cheese, for example.

But now there is a strong trend toward restricting exports. Controls have recently been imposed on exports of various petroleum products and on iron and steel scrap. Fertilizer exports and imports are being "monitored" by the Commerce Department to see if export controls are also needed.

#### Views Mixed In Europe on U.K. Proposal

BRUSSELS, May 24 (Reuters).—

There has been a mixed reaction among Common Market governments to Britain's ideas for reducing its share of the EEC budget, informed sources said here today.

Following recent bilateral talks in EEC capitals, it is clear that the thrust of the Labor government's bid to renegotiate Common Market entry terms will center on the budget issue, the sources said.

But this does not mean Britain is dropping the other elements in its initial renegotiation demand—less financial support for the EEC farm fund and more access to community markets for goods from Commonwealth and other third countries, the sources said.

On the budget, Britain argued that by 1980—the date when contributions by all member states to the budget become fully automatic—it will be paying about 24 percent of EEC running costs although its share of EEC gross product will have dropped from the present 18 percent to around 14 percent.

British officials, who have just completed a tour of community capitals, have suggested ways in which contributions by member states could be brought more in line with their share of EEC gross product.

The reaction of individual governments has varied from noncommittal to sympathetic, the sources said.

But even those who are most kindly disposed to the British case feel there is no question of applying what is known in EEC jargon as the principle of "fair return" under which each member state would get back exactly the sum it paid into the community.

They do believe, however, that Britain has a problem which should now be studied within the community framework.

Without going as far as Britain wants, some countries think, for example, that other notions as well as gross product could be taken into consideration in deciding budgetary contributions. One such notion could be the balance-of-payments situation of member states, the sources said.

The key reactions to the British ideas will come from Bonn and Paris, because they would have to meet most of any shortfall resulting from a reduction in Britain's contributions. German and French reactions have been the most noncommittal so far, the sources said.

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### ase Wants Share in tish Bank

SON, May 24 (AP-DJ).—NatWest Bank announced that it is negotiating to purchase a portion of the consumer operations of First National Finance Corp. Ltd. (FNFC), a merchant banking and life services group with assets of \$249 million.

As of an agreement has been concluded, the announcement of the discussions, the said. Approval for a com-

pany would be needed from the authorities and the board of governors of the U.S. Federal System.

Proposed accord would put into operation of the "shops" that have become in the British financial industry. Chase announced last at it planned to open four shops in Britain this year—said in March that it was that project for the mo-

money shop idea was to Britain by First Nat-

City Bank. Money shops operate on longer hours conventional bank offices, a installment credit and consumer-financial services.

C has 22 money shops in around Britain, plus two banks doing consumer fi-

and an agreement with Rad to open 40 banks in nations over the next three

years. Matthews, deputy chair- and managing director of the would be chairman of the company contemplated in negotiations. He said of

"They seem very good

ers. They have the same f philosophy we do."

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#### SHAREHOLDERS EXCALIBUR INVESTMENT CORPORATION

Société Anonyme  
Siège Social: 37, rue Notre-Dame, Luxembourg  
Registre de Commerce: Luxembourg B 8400

#### Notice of Annual General Meeting.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of the corporation will be held at the offices of the corporation, 37, rue Notre-Dame, Luxembourg, on Tuesday, June 4, 1974, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon (Luxembourg time), for the following purposes, namely:

1. Submission of the reports of the Board of Directors and of the Statutory Auditor.
2. Approval of the balance sheet and the profit and loss statement and allotment of the results as of December 31, 1973.
3. Discharge of the Directors and of the Statutory Auditor.
4. Receipt of and action on nomination for election of Directors and of the Statutory Auditor for a new statutory term.
5. Miscellaneous.

Resolutions relating to the above matters will be adopted by a simple majority of votes cast. Each share present or represented by proxy at the meeting will be entitled to one vote. However, no single shareholder or proxyholder may vote more than 20% of the corporation's total issued and outstanding shares or more than 40% of the shares present or represented by proxy.

Registered shareholders of record as at the close of business on June 1, 1974 will be admitted to the meeting. Holders of bearer shares who deposit such shares with Kreditbank S.A. Luxembourg, 37, rue Notre-Dame, Luxembourg, or with any other bank or banking institution, and furnish evidence of such deposit to the corporation on or before the opening of the meeting will also be admitted. Bearer shares so deposited must remain on deposit through the close of the meeting or any adjournment thereof and evidence of the deposit must so specify.

Shareholders who wish to be represented by proxy at the meeting may obtain forms of proxy by writing to the corporation c/o Hoogewerf & Cie, 43, rue Goethe, Luxembourg City.

A form of proxy will be mailed to each registered shareholder at his address of record with the corporation.

The Board of Directors

### U.S. Trade Shows Surplus in Month

WASHINGON, May 24 (AP)—Despite a 4% net increase in merchandise imports, the United States ran a trade deficit in April of \$1.7 billion, the lowest in nine months.

The small surplus, induced by trade deficit in oil of \$1.1 billion in April, was in part

gories of imports dropped sharply. These included food and animals, beverages and tobacco, and manufactured goods.

Besides a big increase in export of machinery and transport equipment, food and animal exports also rose during the month to nearly \$1.3 billion.

The government traditionally has used the customs value of goods in figuring the nation's trade balance, but this year it has initiated the separate computation that includes insurance and freight charges and is used by many other countries.

Inflation Cited

Commerce Secretary Frederick Dent said much of the increase in both exports and imports was due to higher prices.

"If adjustment is made for the influence of prices, exports show a much more subdued rate of growth, while import volumes

have been relatively level in over a year," Mr. Dent said.

The Commerce Department also reported that on the basis of a different computation—the so-called cost, insurance and freight basis—the United States had a trade deficit in April of \$48 million.

The government traditionally has used the customs value of goods in figuring the nation's trade balance, but this year it has initiated the separate computation that includes insurance and freight charges and is used by many other countries.

On the basis of this calculation, the United States also had a trade deficit during the first four months of this year of \$13 billion.

### Stock Prices Gain Strongly

#### In See-Saw Wall St. Session

NEW YORK, May 24 (NYT).—Prices gained strongly on the New York Stock Exchange today on hopes that interest rates might be near their peak. However, trading was active only early in the session.

The Dow Jones industrial average advanced 11.42 points to 161.65. It shot up over 12 points in the first half-hour of trading and pulled back to a mid-session gain of about 6 points before regaining in the second half of the session.

About 1,060 issues gained while 390 declined. Volume totaled 13,74 million shares compared with 14,71 million shares yesterday.

Brokers attributed the gain largely to the Federal Reserve report after the market closed yesterday of a sharp decline in business bank loan demand in the week ended Wednesday, and to First National City Bank's decision as the market opened today not to raise its prime rate from 11 1/2 percent.

Blue-chip issues were steady to firmer, with one point gain not uncommon. Some of the higher-priced stocks had multiple point gains.

General Motors gained 1 5/8 to 14 1/8. GM said all five of its divisions will have small cuts in the 1975 model line. Ford gained 5 3/8 to 50.

J. C. Penney spurred 3 1/8 to 77 1/4. Du Pont gained 2 points to 166 1/4. Exxon jumped 1 3/4 to 134. Anaconda 1 1/8 to 24 1/8. Kennecott 1 1/2 to 33 3/4. Phelps Dodge 1 1/8 to 36 1/8, and Xerox 3 5/8 to 118 1/2.

There was no apparent reason

for the rebound in the copper stocks, although Phelps Dodge did say it would be





## CROSSWORD PUZZLE

BAROMETRIC DROP—By Olga Kowals

Edited by  
WILL WENG

**ACROSS**  
 1. Lander —  
 4. Trail  
 5. Crossbreds  
 12. Federal time  
 13. Lincoln and  
 14. Nixon  
 15. Pinks' prefix  
 19. Way of walking  
 21. Lively adverb  
 22. Harvest  
 23. Bull's unit  
 24. Crusts  
 25. Below  
 26. Type of fabric  
 28. Model  
 29. Turned-up TV  
 effects  
 30. Spruce  
 31. N.Y.  
 32. Comment at a  
 "Stella Dallas"  
 shooting  
 42. Literary credit  
 43. Military org.  
 44. Plumber  
 45. Prefix for cycle  
 47. Taxa  
 48. Landlady or  
 penpal  
 50. Little  
 51. Walk fast  
 52. Butterfingers  
 53. Street  
 55. King Mack's wife  
 56. No  
 57. Soviet range  
 58. "—"  
 60. Roguish  
 62. Does lawn work

**DOWN**  
 1. Sudden shake  
 2. Not yet up  
 3. Predictor of lead  
 4. Medicines  
 5. Unlikely  
 6. Like some  
 appetites  
 7. G.D.P.  
 8. Nonsense  
 9. Not very bright  
 10. Choral  
 distinction

frustration

Woolly females

State V.I.P.

line of descent

Sanctuary

Truman

opponent

Ward thoroughly

Landscape

Patron, Abbe.

— Steven

Windup placard

Sailor

Diehards

Nest couple

Gas measure

Jet housing

Like an or a

c'e



